

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

MONTRAIL MELTON,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	Case No. 3:18 -CV-01678 -MAB
	)	
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF	)	
CORRECTIONS, ET AL.,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

**BEATTY, Magistrate Judge:**

This matter is before the Court *sua sponte* for case management purposes. For the reasons set forth below, this action is **DISMISSED with prejudice** pursuant to Rule 41(b). The case is **CLOSED**, and the Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment accordingly.

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Montrail Melton, a former inmate with the Illinois Department of Corrections ("IDOC"), filed this *pro se* lawsuit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on September 4, 2018 due to serious burns he sustained during an altercation with another inmate while he was incarcerated. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants did nothing to protect him or prevent these injuries from happening (Doc. 1).

After a threshold review, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A, Plaintiff was allowed to proceed on one Eighth Amendment claim against Defendant Anderson for failure to

protect Plaintiff from Inmate Milan after Plaintiff reported threats from Milan (Doc. 13).

On June 26, 2020, Defendant Anderson filed a motion and supporting memorandum for summary judgment (Docs. 35, 36). Plaintiff's response was due on July 30, 2020; however, Plaintiff never filed a response to the motion for summary judgment.

On November 2, 2020, the Court ordered Plaintiff to show cause, in writing, by December 2, 2020 as to why his case should not be dismissed for failure to prosecute. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 41(b). Plaintiff was also explicitly warned that if he failed to respond to this Order or file a response to Defendant's motion for summary judgment, the case would be dismissed (Doc. 41). To date, Plaintiff has not filed anything with the Court in response to this Order or Defendant Anderson's motion for summary judgment.

#### ANALYSIS

Under the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b), a court may dismiss an action with prejudice "if the plaintiff fails to prosecute or to comply with [the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure] or any court order." FED. R. CIV. P. 41(b). "The court should exercise this right sparingly" and should dismiss a case "only when there is a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct, or when other less drastic sanctions have proven unavailing" and an explicit warning has been provided to the plaintiff that dismissal is imminent. *Salata v. Weyerhaeuser Co.*, 757 F.3d 695, 699 (7th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Webber v. Eye Corp.*, 721 F.2d 1067, 1069 (7th Cir. 1983)); *Gabriel v. Hamlin*, 514 F.3d 734, 736 (7th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Sharif v. Wellness Intern. Network, Ltd.*, 376 F.3d 720, 725 (7th Cir. 2004)).

In this matter, Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se*, and the Court is mindful of the difficulties he faces in doing so. But those difficulties do not excuse him from complying

with Court-imposed deadlines or communicating with the Court. Plaintiff was directed to respond to Defendant's motion for summary judgment. He failed to do so by the deadline despite being warned of the consequences. The Court understands that Plaintiff was released from Lincoln Correctional Center on May 22, 2020 because he filed two notices with the Court on June 2 and June 26, 2020 to alert the Court to his current address after being released from prison (*See* Docs. 32, 33). The address included in these two notices is the same address the Court has on file for Plaintiff and where the Court sent Plaintiff notice of the motion for summary judgment and Show Cause Order.

The Court noted that instead of responding to the Court's Show Cause Order, Plaintiff could simply file a response to the summary judgment motion (Doc. 37). It has been over five months since Defendant Anderson filed his motion for summary judgment and over four months since Plaintiff's response was due (Docs. 35, 36). It has also been more than a month since the Court entered its Show Cause Order with no response from Plaintiff (Doc. 37). Under the circumstances presented here, the Court can only conclude that Plaintiff is no longer interested in pursuing this litigation, and the Court is convinced that dismissal is appropriate. Accordingly, this action will be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(b). *See James v. McDonald's Corp.*, 417 F.3d 672, 681 (7th Cir. 2005) (affirming the district court's decision to dismiss as case for failure to prosecute its case or abide by the court's orders and noting the court's inherent "authority under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) to enter a *sua sponte* order of dismissal for lack of prosecution.").

### CONCLUSION

This case is **DISMISSED with prejudice** pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). Defendant Anderson's motion for summary judgment (Doc. 35) is rendered **MOOT**. The case is **CLOSED**, and the Clerk of Court is **DIRECTED** to enter judgment accordingly.

### NOTICE

If Plaintiff wishes to contest this Order, he has two options. He can ask the Seventh Circuit to review the order, or he can first ask the undersigned to reconsider the Order before appealing to the Seventh Circuit.

If Plaintiff chooses to go straight to the Seventh Circuit, he must file a notice of appeal *within 30 days* from the entry of judgment. FED. R. APP. P. 4(a)(1)(A). The deadline can be extended for a short time only if Plaintiff files a motion showing excusable neglect or good cause for missing the deadline and asking for an extension of time. FED. R. APP. P. 4(a)(5)(A), (C). *See also Sherman v. Quinn*, 668 F.3d 421, 424 (7th Cir. 2012) (explaining the good cause and excusable neglect standards); *Abuelyaman v. Illinois State Univ.*, 667 F.3d 800, 807 (7th Cir. 2011) (explaining the excusable neglect standard).

On the other hand, if Plaintiff wants to start with the undersigned, he should file a motion to alter or amend the judgment under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e). The motion *must* be filed within twenty-eight (28) days of the entry of judgment, and the deadline *cannot* be extended. FED. R. CIV. P. 59(e); 6(b)(2). The motion must also comply with Rule 7(b)(1) and state with sufficient particularity the reason(s) that the Court should reconsider the judgment. *Elustra v. Mineo*, 595 F.3d 699, 707 (7th Cir. 2010); *Talano v. Nw.*

*Med. Faculty Found., Inc.*, 273 F.3d 757, 760 (7th Cir. 2001). See also *Blue v. Hartford Life & Acc. Ins. Co.*, 698 F.3d 587, 598 (7th Cir. 2012) (“To prevail on a Rule 59(e) motion to amend judgment, a party must clearly establish (1) that the court committed a manifest error of law or fact, or (2) that newly discovered evidence precluded entry of judgment.”) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

So long as the Rule 59(e) motion is in proper form and submitted on-time, the 30-day clock for filing a notice of appeal will be stopped. FED. R. APP. P. 4(a)(4). The clock will start anew once the undersigned rules on the Rule 59(e) motion. FED. R. APP. P. 4(a)(1)(A), (a)(4), (a)(4)(B)(ii). To be clear, if the Rule 59(e) motion is filed outside the 28-day deadline or “completely devoid of substance,” the motion will not stop the clock for filing a notice of appeal; it will expire 30 days from the entry of judgment. *Carlson v. CSX Transp., Inc.*, 758 F.3d 819, 826 (7th Cir. 2014); *Talano v. Northwestern Medical Faculty Foundation, Inc.*, 273 F.3d 757, 760–61 (7th Cir. 2001); *Martinez v. Trainor*, 556 F.2d 818, 819–20 (7th Cir. 1977). Again, this deadline can be extended only on a written motion by Plaintiff showing excusable neglect or good cause.

The Court has one more bit of instruction regarding the appeals process. If Plaintiff chooses to appeal to the Seventh Circuit, he can do so by filing a notice of appeal in this Court. FED. R. APP. P. 3(a). The current cost of filing an appeal with the Seventh Circuit is \$505.00. The filing fee is due at the time the notice of appeal is filed. FED. R. APP. P. 3(e). If Plaintiff cannot afford to pay the entire filing fee up front, he must file a motion for leave to appeal *in forma pauperis* (“IFP motion”) along with a recent statement for his prison trust fund account. See FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(1)(C). The IFP motion must set forth the issues

Plaintiff plans to present on appeal. *See* FED. R. APP. P. 24(a)(1)(C). If he is allowed to proceed IFP on appeal, he will be assessed an initial partial filing fee. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). He will then be required to make monthly payments until the entire filing fee is paid. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**DATED: December 14, 2020**

s/ Mark A. Beatty  
**MARK A. BEATTY**  
**United States Magistrate Judge**